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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1870. NO. 132.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Political Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee's new Bill—The Cuban Question—The Internal Revenue Department—The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—Proposed Transfer of Commutation Money to Soldiers' Asylum—Discontinuance of Brooklyn Navy Yard—The Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, February 15, 1870.

Political Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning agreed to a general bill for the removal of political disabilities, which General Butler will at the proper time report to the House for passage. It applies to all disfranchised persons, except those who have been members of Congress or have held commissions in the army or navy. The whole matter is thrown into the United States courts, and the form of petition is embodied in the bill. Notice of filing of petitions for removal of disabilities is to be printed in the newspapers and hearing is to be had thereon at a specified time. If the Court is satisfied that the statements made by the applicants are true, a certificate must issue, and that ends the matter. If the Court rejects the application, disabilities can be removed only by act of Congress. False swearing is to be punished as perjury. The removal of disabilities does not restore property or give the right to set up a claim for property captured or destroyed during the war.

Cuban Belligerency.

The Cuban question was discussed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this morning, and no conclusion was reached, and the matter goes over for another week. The debate showed decided objection to Mr. Sherman's resolution, which practically accords belligerent rights to the insurgents, and some favor towards Mr. Nesmith's bill, the effect of which is to prevent any more indirect aid to Spain, though objection was found to some of its features. The Cuban lobby is here in force again, and flatters itself that it is now going to get something from Congress. The questions at issue are to be debated in the House Foreign Committee this afternoon and Thursday.

Internal Taxation.

The Ways and Means Committee at to-day's session agreed by a vote of five to four to report in favor of making the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate department, but the House is not at all likely to sustain this proposition at present. The Committee will to-morrow try to come to a conclusion on the general question of reducing taxation. The private conversation of members indicates favorable action in this direction. It will not be so much in decrease of rates as in addition to the list of exemptions. Some members will press to have all taxation taken from tonnage and transportation.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Banking Committee thought they had got through taking evidence, but one of the Democratic members yesterday raised the point, which led to a reopening, and the afternoon of yesterday and forenoon of to-day were spent in the taking of testimony, which does not amount to anything, and the Committee will now make up its report. They have been very cautious in saying what the testimony proves, but it can be stated that Gen. Butterfield is the only official implicated.

Rearrangement of Supervising Districts

Missouri was to-day detached from the District of Supervising Agents and added to that of Arkansas and Indiana, under the supervision of Mr. McDonald. Montana, Wyoming and Dakota are added to Nebraska. Nevada and Arizona will probably be transferred to the Texas District.

Western Ports of Entry.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed to take action on the bill for the transportation of goods west in bond on Thursday. The same Committee has referred the River and Harbor bill to a sub-committee of five.

Disposal of Commutation Money.

The Senate Military Committee has reported a bill transferring the fund which has been for some time in the keeping of the War Department, amounting to about $450,000, to the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers. This fund is made from the three hundred dollars commutation money which each beneficiary of the draft during the war was accepted by the Government instead of military service of drafted men, and it is now proposed to use this fund, in lieu of the bounty money of deserters.

Proposed Sale of Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The House Naval Committee to-day considered a proposition for a discontinuance of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which the people of that city want to get out of the way, and think it can be sold for three or four million dollars. The Connecticut people advocates its transfer to New London.

The Mississippi Bill.

Most of the Senators having repeated their Virginia speeches on the Mississippi bill, the general understanding was reached to-day that a vote should be taken to-morrow. The vote on the fundamental condition promises to be close.

The Tariff.

No effort was made in the House to-day to get up the tariff bill, and no one can now tell when it will be considered. Mr. Wheeler of New York is to be chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the debate upon the measure.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1870.

THE CASE OF JOHN FORTER.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER'S case is in the hands of the President, and bearing General Sherman's indorsement of Porter's application for remission of penalties. General Forrer does not seek nor desire favorable consideration, but sees in the presence of new evidence. His friends state that he is willing to submit his case to the President. General Sherman and the Secretary of War, and other high officers. Under the act of Congress passed in 1838-9, the President may practically revise courts martial proceedings by reappointment of the party adjudged by the verdict. A reconsideration places the matter before the Senate, or the Executive may, without appointment, remit the penalties where injustice has been done. General Porter seeks remission only at this time, and insists that the Government cannot properly refuse to hear the new evidence. The following is an extract from an opinion of General McClellan:

"The additional evidence is unattainable above, beyond question that Gen. Pope was mistaken in the belief which he then entertained, that Longstreet was still remote from the field of battle, and that Porter had only a small force in his front. It proves that my attack made by Porter at any time after General McDowell's departure would in all probability, if not certainly, have resulted in the total rout—such thing as absolute certainty in war cannot be asserted—of the enemy's forces with great and useless sacrifice of life. It proves that Porter's dispositions that were excellent, since they enabled him to hold a greatly superior force in check. It proves that he fought with all the energy and vigor imposed upon him, he, in fact, deserved great praise for his conduct on that day. Justice requires that Gen. Porter's conduct on the 30th, when, as acknowledged, he fought his corps most energetically and successfully, should be kept in mind when forming an opinion of the transactions of the 29th, especially in the light of the new evidence now adduced.

"GEO. B. MCCLELLAN."

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today. Max Webber, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of New York; Silas W. Latescu, Collector of Customs, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Barnabas Smith, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District of Missouri; Charles H. Hempstead, United States Attorney for Utah; John S. Rouh, Marshal for Southern District of Illinois; Hayden H. Hudson, Marshal for Western District of Tennessee. To be postmasters at Cincinnati, O.: Peter Augustus B. Jesse Scarriver, Tiffin, O.; John A. Martin, Atchison, Ks.

DEATH OF A. H. STEPHENS.

Private letters confirm the reports of the continued ill-health of Alex. H. Stephens.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided, by a vote of five to four, to make Internal Revenue a separate department.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today had a protracted discussion over Morton's and Sherman's substitute resolutions on the Cuban question, without reaching any conclusion.

CONTESTED CASES.

The Election Committee, in view of the action of the House yesterday, which is considered so adverse to them, have given up the plan of drawing a jury from the House by lot, will proceed at once with contested cases. It is understood Fellows will ask to be relieved from its chairmanship.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

The Committee of Ways and Means heard to-day a body of sugar refiners from New York, who stated that they represented besides their own interests those of the importers. They want a more minute classification of sugars than that in the bill already reported, but the probability is they will not get it. The bill may be so amended as to leave the Custom Houses appraisers of imported sugars for subsequent examinations.

PHILADELPHIA.

Earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Heavy Silk Robbery—Two Men Suffocated.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to-day, a report was submitted showing the gross earnings for the year to have been $17,250,000, expenses over $12,000,000, leaving the net earnings $5,947,000, exceeding those of last year $1,250,000.

Last night the store of Cooper & Conard, on North and Market streets, was robbed of 2,000 yards of silk, valued at $5,000.

Two men were fatally suffocated by coalgas in a house in Gloucester, N. J., Saturday night.

The Erie Railroad Company now transport daily over their road, four hundred car loads of coal, which is delivered at the yards of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in Weehawken, at four dollars and seventy-five cents per ton.

The steamer Fort Gibson, with the bell boat and wreck of the steamer American, arrived at Little Rock on the 9th.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Schoeppe Bill Passed Over the Governor's Veto in Both Houses—Batch of Local Bills Passed—Mr. D. N. White's Treasury Bill Passed in the House—Bills Vetoed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press,
HARRISBURG, PA., February 15, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Supplement relative to Mercantile Appraisers for Allegheny county, which requires two lists, one for the County Treasurer, and another for the Auditor General,

Supplement relative to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny, extending the time for filing claims for the assessment of costs of sewer on Fifth avenue, and continuing liens thereon.

Relating to County Treasurer of Allegheny county, which requires interest on current balances, &c.

Increasing pay of Auditors and Supervisors in Beaver and Washington counties to two dollars per day.

Incorporating Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company, Allegheny county.

For the extension of Allegheny city, amended by Mr. Graham, to include all south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to Jack's run, and authorizing the Court to appoint three free holders to adjudicate in reference to school property.

For the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg.

Empowering the Guardians of the Poor, Pittsburgh, to elect a Treasurer and receive interest on all unexpended balances.

Extending Allegheny City vehicle license law and grading and paving laws to Sharpsburg.

Authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue mortgage bonds.

Repealing provisions of sixth section of act exempting bills of lading from replevin.

The following House bills were passed:

Extending the act for draining wet and spongy lands in Allegheny county, and to Fanning and ventilating coal and other mines in Allegheny.

Repealing the stable law of 1869, as relates to Washington county.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor in Fayette city.

Incorporating seven additional notaries public in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Pittsburgh.

Supplement for Ewalt Street Bridge, changing the corporate name and authorizing additional tolls on foot passengers and better security of bonds.

Bills Vetoed.

The Governor has sent the following bills incorporating Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank and Grand Branch Emerald Beneficial Society —the former because six months notice of application for charter was not given and because the bill makes the charter perpetual, and the latter because the courts have power to serve notice, which the bill unnecessarily attempts to confer.

The Schoeppe Bill Passed Over Veto.

The Governor's veto of the Schoeppe bill was considered. Messrs. Lowry, White, Howard, Davis, Wallace and Purman opposed the veto, and Messrs. Lamberton and Grow and Connell sustained it. The bill finally passed over the veto—yeas, 22; nays, 9—the following: Messrs. Beck, Buckalew, Duncan, Nagle and Osterhout.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills were passed finally:

Validating certain deeds heretofore made to bar estates tail in Allegheny.

Extending second section of mechanics' lien law of Westmoreland, Columbia and Elk to Allegheny.

Extending the act exempting mortgages from taxation to mortgages and other obligations for improvement on real estate in Venango.

Authorizing an increase of borough tax for city purposes.

Authorizing Monongahela borough to increase the tax for borough improvements.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh authorities to locate and open a street through Saint Mary's Cemetery.

Incorporating Erie and Meadville Southern Railway Company.

Authorizing Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company to issue bonds, secured by mortgage.

Incorporating the Juniata and Potomac Railroad Company.

Authorizing Reserve township, Allegheny county, School District, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Oakland School District, Pittsburgh, to borrow money on bonds.

The following House bills were passed:

Incorporating Petroleum Railroad Company.

School appropriation bill, which, as it now stands, authorizes and requires the Central School Board to invest the school funds in Pittsburgh city and county warrants at the highest interest on current balances.

Passed Over the Veto.

The Schoeppe bill passed over the veto of the Governor by a vote of 62 to 19, and is now the law.

Treasury Bill Passed.

Mr. White's House Treasury bill passed the House to-day, after a long, tedious and innumerable motions, just as he introduced it: Yeas 72; nays 5, namely, Messrs. Hong, Craig, Strang, Hall of Adams, and Elliott.

THE STATE FUNDS.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Treasurer Mackey's Statement—It is Held to be Not in Accordance with the Request of the Committee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, February 15, 1870.

In the Senate Finance Committee to-night, State Treasurer Mackey submitted a written statement, and in answer to the questions of Wallace, White, Billingfelt and Brooke reiterated that he had followed the practice of illegal deposits and payments on public funds. He had been obliged to draw upon the Sinking Fund to a large extent, owing to the fact that the appropriations to charitable institutions, the soldiers' orphans and common schools had been inagbly increased. Large deficits were also to be met.

No Statement Required.

Mr. Billingfelt, Chairman, and Senator Wallace concurred in the expression that the statement presented by Mr. Mackey was not in accordance with the request of the Committee. They had desired a monthly account of what the same consisted.

Mr. Mackey said that it was not the statement he had originally intended to prepare, but he had been guided by several members of the Committee, who had expressed themselves satisfied. The following is the statement presented:

Statement of Treasury Balance Monday, May 3d, 1869.

DUE FROM BANKS AND BANKERS.	
National Bank of Commerce, New York	2,418 37
Bank of Commerce, Erie, failed 1861	3,399 48
Venango National Bank, Franklin, failed 1866	7,224 50
Messrs. J. B. Beck & Co., Meadville	3,152 50
Messrs. Beer & Shenk, Lancaster	8,748 62
Citizens' Bank, Pittsburgh	6,574 12
Manheim National Bank, Manheim	5,000 00
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	25,282 50
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Mifflinburg	15,682 49
Union Banking company, Philadelphia	10,000 00
Iron City Bank, Pittsburgh	6,767 50
Messrs. Sheaffer, Clarkin & Co., Lancaster	20,133 15
Messrs. G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	16,201 55
First National Bank, Northumberland	15,000 00
First National Bank, Titusville	15,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, failed	8,067 09
Bank City National Bank, Pittsburgh	12,653 42
Dauphin National Bank, Harrisburg	10,000 00
Harrisburg National Bank	2,714 99
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh	14,958 09
Girard National Bank, Philadelphia	15,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Middletown	17,031 10
National Bank, Middletown	20,000 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	20,182 10
First National Bank, Harrisburgh	31,029 20
Harrisburg Nat. Bk. and Co., Pittsburgh	10,000 00
First National Bank, Bellevonte	29,000 00
Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia	15,925 59
Messrs. C. T. Yerks, Jr. & Co., Philad'a	100,000 00
Messrs. Drexel & Morgan, Philadelphia	20,000 00
Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia	16,981 15
Messrs. S. Sidgwey	15,000 00
Vault	211,360 97
Coupon account	17,781 50
Contingent account	17,781 50
Advances to officers of Government	21,955 00
Balance in Treasury, Monday, May 3d, 1869	1,135,194 92
Treasury Balance, January 31st, 1870.	
DUE FROM BANKS AND BANKERS.	
Workingmen's Savings Bank, Allegheny	25,000 00
Citizens' National Bank, Allegheny	10,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Erie	3,399 48
Venango National Bank	7,224 50
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Gold	8,748 62
Messrs. Beer & Shenk, Lancaster	6,574 12
Germans Savings Bank, Allegheny	5,000 00
Messrs. Sheaffer, Clarkin & Co., Lancaster	5,000 00
Iron & Deposit Bank, Indiana	10,000 00
Messrs. Kirk, McVeigh & Co. Westchester	14,000 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	20,182 10
Farmers National Bank of Reading Reading	20,000 00
First National Bank of Bellefonte, Bellefonte	29,000 00
Jacob r. Brewsey, Philadelphia	100,000 00
First National Bank, Harrisburg	1,077 20
Mechanics Bank, Harrisburg	25,000 00
First National Bank, Titusville	15,041 36
Wm. H. Lloyd, Altoona	50,000 00
Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Towanda	16,201 55
Manheim Valley Bank, Mifflintown	21,982 49
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	4,000 00
Union Banking Co. Philadelphia	10,000 00
Kensington National Bank, Philadelphia	15,000 00
Danville National Bank, Danville	4,000 00
First National Bank, Northumberland	15,000 00
Union Banking Co. Philadelphia	140,000 00
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	15,000 00
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	265,211 58
Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia	16,000 00
Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia	6,795 22
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	230,077 72
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia	8,148 60
Vault	5,148 60
Coupon account	180,856 50
Advances to officers of Government	14,229 87
Advances to officers of House and Senate	4,295 90
Total	$1,560,129 99
Less Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia	144,021 51
Balance, Jan. 31st, 1870	$1,425,108 39

Three hundred and eighty thousand dollars was deposited in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Monday, January 31st, 1870, but not called until Tuesday, February 1st, 1870.

The Finance Committee will meet to-morrow evening, and in the meantime will examine and discuss the statement of Mr. Mackey, and determine as to what further questions the Committee should propound to Mr. Mackey on appearing before them at that time.

THE BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK.

Its Use in the Public Schools.

Decision of the Superior Court of Cincinnati on the Injunction Restraining the School Board from Excluding the Bible from the Public Schools—Opinions Sustaining the Injunction Delivered by Judges Hogans and Storer—Dissenting Opinion by Judge Taft—The Case to be Taken to the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—The decision of the case of J. D. Nuna *et. al. vs.* the Board of Education, was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day. Each of the three Judges prepared an opinion, the reading of which occupied more than three hours. The Court room was filled with listeners. The plaintiffs applied for an injunction to restrain the operation of resolutions passed by the Board of Education prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. Judge Hogans delivered his opinion first. The following is a synopsis:

JUDGE HOGANS'S OPINION.

The argument at the trial of the case took a very wide range, and embolled topics supposed to them to bear upon the questions at issue. Counsel confused the difference between sects and sectarianism on the one hand, and Christians and Christianity on the other. The plaintiffs discussed the first resolution and the defendants the second, but not with any idea of abandoning either of them. The first question that presents itself is, whether the court has power to hear the case and grant the relief demanded? Is this a case for the equitable interference of the court? That depends on the proposition that is within the simple principles of equitable jurisprudence in this class of cases. It must be shown that the action of the Board was either done in the absence of authority or, if they had authority, that it was abused and is therefore unlawful and void. It was objected to the power of the court that under the code an injunction is a command to refrain from a particular act; and that when the resolutions were passed, the old rules of the Board were repealed and the new ones promulgated, and that, therefore, we must either make new rules or revive the old ones, which would be rather the office of a mandamus. But the pleadings demand no affirmative relief, now is this a case for a mandatory injunction, so that the court holds that if the case is within any principle of equitable jurisprudence, they have the power to grant the relief, and the defendants were subject to its exercise.

Had the Board power to pass the resolution complained of? is its action prohibited, or has it power to do what it has done? These are inquiries. The defendants cited Bloom *vs.* Wasson, fourth Ohio State, 571, in which the Supreme Court held that the Board had no power or any other system of religion was part of the law of Ohio. Besides the objection that this was done by the Board, it was also charged to violate the intimations in previous cases; that is, the Bible is to be read, but the pleadings were being framed with a view to making the Bible the subject of worship, singing, and the Greek Testament, and there is no complaint, nor yet by children without parents, that they are obliged to attend such exercises. The common schools of Cincinnati are in operation under the constitution of 1851. The second section of the 7th article provides that religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction. The Legislature has nowhere defined the purpose of the common schools. It has not prescribed the text books nor anything relating to the administration of the system. It is claimed that whatever the Board may choose to omit in reference to conducting the exercises in the schools, and the course of study has been left to their discretion. It is claimed that it is constitutional for the legislature to make the requirements of the old rule in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon them. It being left to the discretion of the board; that therefore to grant the relief would be to control the actions of the School Board, and that the difficulty can only be reached by the action of election of school trustees. But the legislature has passed special laws, and the proposition assumes that the Board may do what the legislature cannot do; that we are remitted to the ballot box for the remedy. It is not whether the Board can determine this question.

A wide difference should be observed as to the meaning of the resolutions, but they resolved themselves into a prohibition of religious instruction. In confirming the Bible it does not matter whether the Board had ever before prohibited it. Nothing is prohibited or not, and we cannot in this case try the validity of the Bible. The fundamental requirement related to the truth or falsity of the Christian religion and the authority of the Holy Scriptures. We have no power to decide such questions be authoritatively decided in a court of justice. Religious liberty was not created for simple protection to those who believe in Almighty God and those who do not, and for freedom of conscience to all. We have no religious establishment, but we believe in religion for the security of the individual. Then follows the provision that no religious test shall be required, but the mode of taxation cannot affect the right of religious instruction. The Bible must not be excluded because the taxes are not equally assessed for its purchase. The reading of the Bible is not an act of worship. The terms of the resolutions are strictly confining to elevate the mind and soften the heart. Its object is to refine the mind and give wholesome lessons in moral rectitude. If no religious test be required, no act of worship, no sectarianism, we cannot see how the defendants can exclude this exercise. It is not claimed that they have any new revelation, and we are led to believe they have acted heretofore. The Bible was valuable as a literary or historical work. There was no censorship over the classics. The crusade was against the Bible—only against the book recognized by every civilized nation as sacred, and that book is the Bible of the Book. It is excluded, as other books would follow on the ground they offend the conscience. These resolutions are a very great departure, and leave the pupils not only without hope but without faith. Even natural religion may be taught. It is a part of the Mosaic law that we find in the book of geology, but not to Genesis. If one asks why that the action of the Board was either done in the absence of authority or, if they had authority, that it was abused and is therefore unlawful and void. It was objected to the power of the court that under the code an injunction is a command to refrain from a particular act; and that when the resolutions were passed, the old rules of the Board were repealed and the new ones promulgated, and that, therefore, we must either make new rules or revive the old ones, which would be rather the office of a mandamus. But the pleadings demand no affirmative relief, how is this a case for a mandatory injunction, so that the court holds that if the case is within any principle of equitable jurisprudence, they have the power to grant the relief, and the defendants were subject to its exercise.

Had the Board power to pass the resolution complained of? is its action prohibited, or has it power to do what it has done? These are inquiries. The defendants cited Bloom *vs.* Wasson, fourth Ohio State, 571, in which the Supreme Court held that the Board had no power or any other system of religion was part of the law of Ohio. Besides the objection that this was done by the Board, it was also charged to violate the intimations in previous cases; that is, the Bible is to be read, but the pleadings were being framed with a view to making the Bible the subject of worship, singing, and the Greek Testament, and there is no complaint, nor yet by children without parents, that they are obliged to attend such exercises. The common schools of Cincinnati are in operation under the constitution of 1851. The second section of the 7th article provides that religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction. The Legislature has nowhere defined the purpose of the common schools. It has not prescribed the text books nor anything relating to the administration of the system. It is claimed that whatever the Board may choose to omit in reference to conducting the exercises in the schools, and the course of study has been left to their discretion. It is claimed that it is constitutional for the legislature to make the requirements of the old rule in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon them. It being left to the discretion of the board; that therefore to grant the relief would be to control the actions of the School Board, and that the difficulty can only be reached by the action of election of school trustees. But the legislature has passed special laws, and the proposition assumes that the board may do what the legislature cannot do; that we are remitted to the ballot box for the remedy. It is not whether the Board can determine this question.

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We do not admit the assertion that the Bible leads to sectarianism. This is the work of men, but of God. The Scriptures teach we are all of one origin, but the human mind is different. We learn from the Bible to forgive injuries; not so in the profounded systems of human philosophy. A volume that teaches charity and benevolence is pronounced by the pupil who is deprived of the teachings of the Bible to be sectarian. How would it be stated, and everybody would be a law unto himself. The strife of opinion would be uncontrollable, and the moral power of the country would be dependent on individual caprice

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

THE "organ" has had its fiery ardor subdued. Its eagle blast no more awakens the echoes. Its thrilling appeals to "the Republicans of Pennsylvania"—men and brethren—have been shrivelled up. People breathe easier. The terrors of excommunication are withheld. GOV. GEARY survives. The Legislature still lives. Our greatest grief is the small point to which the Republican party has been whittled down. For mercy's sake, now let us have peace. The "organ" has shown its power.

COUNCILS held a special meeting yesterday, and approved the draft of an act to enable them to establish a Paid Fire Department, and to assess the cost of maintaining the same upon the Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies doing business in the city. It gives Councils full power to make all necessary regulations for the government of the department, and the details will probably come up for discussion at the next meeting, as the enabling act will pass the Legislature in a few days.

THE Mormons have made a high bid for the women of the land—at least those of them who think that suffrage is the chief end of women. The Salt Lake Legislature have passed a bill conferring suffrage on the women of the territory, and it is reasonable to conclude that not a few outsiders will be attracted thither by this extraordinary advance in human rights and civilization on the part of the Mormons. Apart from this, a pleasant sarcasm is contained in the action of the Mormon brethren; and it is surely possible that the strong minded will perceive that it is capable of a construction not altogether flattering to their cause.

IN the SCHOEPPE case the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have declined to interfere, holding that under the statutes the Supreme Court cannot review the evidence, nor can have anything to do with the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and therefore is compelled to affirm the judgment of the Court below. The opinion is based upon technical objections to the appeal from the Court below, and at its close uses this language:

"The hearing, therefore, before us was upon a writ of error at common law, upon which no error could be assigned but those which were apparent upon the face of the record itself. We could, therefore, not legally or in our judicial capacity, look at the evidence, weigh the bill of exceptions and the charge of the court, study how at the large mass of matter appeared presented upon our attention and notice. We have nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and all we can say is that we discover no error in the record."

THE Philadelphia *Dispatch*, the most prominent of the city weeklies, lets us into the wheel within a wheel of the police bill. It says:

"The first great object was to make the commissioners name: in the bill, tools of certain members of the Legislature who desired to secure a long supremacy over the city. The next step was to secure the immediate exercise of the influence of the so-called Metropolitan Police Bill, which was framed with a certain purview to Congress at the next election, and also to the Governorship. The appointment of Lee was very close connections with the paternity of the bill.

"If this bill can be hung passed, the unprincipled combinations for next October would have been made the strongest in the history of the Commonwealth, and it has refused to sanction it, the stake is smashed."

It is refreshing to know that the Republican party of the State was tied to the tail end of this disreputable scheme, in order to make it fly. And thanks to it, we do not "read out of the party," because we wouldn't allow ourselves to be bamboozled by the idea that the very existence of Republicanism depended on the success of the fraud. How the gamblers would have chuckled and laughed in their sleeves had they won. But then, the "organ" will please observe, they didn't win. As variety is the spice of life, let us have a little more "reading out."

JOHNSON AND GRANT.

Secretary BOUTWELL, in a letter to Senator CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, replies to some ill-natured criticisms made on the monthly statements of the Treasury Department, as to the reduction on the public debt made since the new administration assumed power, on the 4th of March, 1869. It was claimed that the reduction exhibited was merely the result of fictitious bookkeeping. To this charge, Secretary BOUTWELL makes the following conclusive answer:

"The net amount of the public debt on the 1st of March, 1869, including interest accrued and not paid, and excluding Pacific Railroad bonds, was $2,521,565,- 250 01. The principal of the bonds then issued to the Pacific Railroad companies was $64,987,000, or an aggregate liability and debt of $2,586,552,250 01.

"On the 1st of February, 1870, the net amount of the debt, excluding bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, and also including interest accrued and not paid, was $2,444,813,288 82. The bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies then outstanding amounted to $64,623,000, or an aggregate liability and indebtedness of $2,509,436,288 82.

"It thus appears that the liability of the United States, on account of the Pacific Railroads, was increased during the eleven months, under acts of Congress previously passed, to the amount of $76,884,038.

"During the same period of eleven months, the direct debt of the United States has been diminished $81,899,971 01, and if the interest accrued and paid by the United States on account of the Pacific Railroads be added there will remain a reduction of the principal of the total public debt of the United States, direct and contingent, during the eleven months, of $76,219,961 99.

"These statements are based upon the books of the Treasury Department, and cannot be gainsaid or impeached."

This, we think, is putting the facts as clearly as it is possible. The statement of the exact amount of the public debt on the first of March, 1869, just as the GRANT administration came into power, has not heretofore been printed; Mr. MCCULLOCH'S statement of that date, including interest accrued, but not yet due. In eleven months, it therefore appears from Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter, the Treasury has actually paid out, out of current receipts, the sum of $80,649,971 of the indebtedness, or at the rate of $88,000,000 for the first year of the administration of General GRANT. Even including the increased indebtedness on account of the Pacific Railroad, the debt has been reduced in the eleven months over seventy millions of dollars.

This is certainly a gratifying exhibit, and the feeling is in no wise lessened when we look into the causes that made it possible. First of all, is increased economy in every department of the public service. Ranking next is the efficiency introduced in the collection of internal revenue by the dismissal of incompetent and corrupt officials and the substitution of men of ability and integrity. This fact is shown by the following statement given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing the amount of duty collected from the leading objects of taxation during the last six months of 1869 as compared with the last six months of 1868, under the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON:

	1868.	1869.
On distilled spirits	$19,124,807	$24,874,167
On tobacco	9,961,224	10,962,273
On beer, ale and porter	2,099,211	2,629,237
On gross receipts	2,216,075	3,548,010
On sales	2,946,681	3,967,455
On income	13,750,885	19,678,507
On other sources	1,463,179	1,650,179
Total collections	$50,730,102	$67,580,128

This increase in every branch of taxation, with a single exception, is greater than can be accounted for by any improvement in the resources of the country, in the best of times. It is justly attributable to the greater honesty and efficiency of the administration, and its subordinates throughout the country.

CHANGE IN THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The new naturalization law submitted by the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives, is to provide a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, and correct many abuses and frauds which have become the settled practice in some of the large cities. The Constitution in express terms makes it the duty of Congress to establish a uniform rule on the subject, and it has been decided again and again by the courts, and it is not now disputed, that the power to confer citizenship is vested exclusively in Congress. In pursuance of this power, in the proposed law, proceedings for naturalization must be taken before the United States District or Circuit Courts, instead of before the State Courts, as has been discretionary on the part of the applicants, heretofore. The other sections of the bill provide:

As a first step, the applicant must file with the clerk of the court a notice of intention to become a citizen, which notice shall state full particulars of birth, parentage, residence, arrival in the country, &c., and he must give the names of two citizens who know him personally. The notice is to be filed, but open for inspection or copying. After four years' subsequent continuous residence in the United States, he may apply to one of the courts named for admission to citizenship, at least ninety days before the time of session thereof. He must have lived in the state for the previous six months, and in the district, county, or parish in which the application is made for thirty days. And he must produce the certificate of two citizens who can testify to all the foregoing particulars, as well to his moral character and fitness generally for admission. Any citizen may produce opposing proofs. If the court is satisfied in the applicant's favor, it will give him a certificate of naturalization, to take effect six months thereafter, and no sooner.

The bill is purposely framed to suppress the hasty, careless and fraudulent manner in which the high prerogative of American citizenship has been heretofore conferred. The scenes in the State Courts in many of the larger cities, on the eve of important elections, are in the highest degree discreditable, and not at all calculated to impress foreigners with either the dignity or value of their naturalization as members of our political family. There is hardly any difference of opinion now on the subject of the admission of foreigners to citizenship. The people are ready to admit all emigrants to equal political rights after a short residence, on the most generous terms. But the determination is manifest that naturalization must no longer be used to cloak enormous frauds on the ballot-box. No American wants the value of his own vote destroyed by the wholesale frauds, now looked on as a matter of course in the large cities, at the recurrence of every important election. There is no desire to exclude any one from citizenship or make it difficult of attainment, but we all should insist that the right should be honestly attained. It will be valued the higher, and in this respect is of as much importance to the naturalized as the native-born citizen. In this view of the subject, and because the power legitimately appertains to the United States courts, we are strongly in favor of the proposed law now pending in the House of Representatives.

THE GREATEST SCHEME OF PLUNDER YET.

There are legislators who esteem it the highest privilege of their position to vote away the people's money in the Treasury. If there is none there, they are willing to borrow on the credit of the State, so that they may give full play to their generosity. An example of this is just now pending in the House of Representatives of this State in the form of "a bill authorizing the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the rebellion, and providing means therefor." It is to meet the cases of citizens of York, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Bedford and Fulton counties for damages alleged to have been sustained by the movements of Union and rebel armies through their respective localities, preceding and after the battle of Gettysburg. The proposition is an "old soldier," and has been marched and countermarched about the State capital at every session since 1863.

The bill was printed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. It is prefaced by a preamble which holds the general government responsible for indemnity for the alleged damages, but declares that in the meantime it is the duty of the State to pay the claims. This is the long and short of the preamble. It admits that the United States does not recognize its liability, and holds that the State must step in and disburse from its treasury the required millions. It is not necessary to examine into the theories of protection and allegiance ingeniously interwoven to give a color of plausibility to the scheme. The fact that the claims have not been presented to the United States, examined or approved by it, is sufficient to show that the Commonwealth should eagerly rush forward and foot the bill. The general government is the power, it is held by the ring pushing this matter, primarily responsible, yet they ask the State to pay whatever claims they may set up, and then look to Washington for reimbursement. The notion is absurd.

When we examine the details of the bill, we are almost dumbfounded by the gigantic swindle contemplated. The appropriating means by which it is sought to be accomplished. It is no ordinary scheme of robbery. It goes at the Treasury and the tax payers with a greed that almost passes belief. In the first place, there is to be paid out of the State Treasury, to the claimants, on the 15th of March ensuing, $500,000. Calculating that the Treasury would be emptied by this first dash, provision is made for a six per cent. loan to be negotiated from the first of June, for $2,000,000, "the proceeds of the whole of the loan, including premiums," to be applied to the claims. This makes $1,250,000. Giving the Treasury a rest, then, until December 1870, another foray on it is provided for amounting to $300,000 more. Then follows this clause to which we invite special attention as embodying a contemplated system of robbery unprecedented in this or any other State. After appropriating the $2,200,000referred to for December, 1870, the bill says "the Treasurer is authorized to pay upon the "claims aforesaid, out of any moneys in the "Treasury * * * *Three hundred thousand dollars in June and December each of the years thereafter*, UNTIL THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF SAID CLAIMS HAVE BEEN PAID."

Does not this take away one's breath? Over a million and a half is appropriated for specified periods, and then to climax the effrontery of these robbers, the vaults of the Treasury are to flow open, and six hundred thousand dollars a year dished out, "until the whole amount of said claims have been paid." There is no use commenting on this proposition. It stands alone in the history of legislation.

When we examine into the ways and means by which this money is to be disbursed to the unfortunates of the half dozen counties named, we are again moved to admiration. Two citizens from each county are designated, making in all a Board of Commissioners, who are authorized to "examine and approve" the claims, and on their approval the claimant walks into the treasury and helps himself. These Commissioners will not, of course, audit the claims, according to any settled principles of law. No care is taken that the Commonwealth shall be represented at their sessions. The Commissioners—every one of them, we feel assured—are interested in the claims, and their adjudication will be governed by the rule that whatever helps Number Two will be a good thing for Number One.

Then, when millions have been paid out of the treasury, under the awards of these commissioners, the State, gathering up the loose odds and ends of its records, is to present itself to Congress in the expectation that the United States will at once reimburse our State treasury for the outlay. The proposition will be hooted, as it will deserve to be, from the national capital.

Yet this abominable scheme, whose salient features we have briefly discussed, has a large body of supporters in the Legislature, and they are aided by a tremendous lobby influence. On a vote on Monday, it would seem that a majority of the House favored the swindle. How the vote will stand on a final test we do not care to venture a prediction. The worst influences that can surround the Legislature are embarked in its advocacy. Bribery will be resorted to of the most extensive character. The claims for several years have been objects of speculation in the border counties, and have gradually drifted into the hands of a few speculators at a nominal price, or at a valuation contingent on the passage of the bill. Of whatever sum may be appropriated, not a tithe will find its way into the hands of the *bona fide* claimants. A private letter to the editor of this paper from Harrisburg, dated on Monday, from a gentleman of reliability and experience, says of the scheme and its promoters: "The greatest swindle of the year is to be "offered in the House to-night. Bribery is "now at work to set it up, and members "are approached with the impudence of the "devil, with offers of money to vote for it. "It is the bill to pay for damages *two millions* of dollars for raids on our borders "during the rebellion. It is a perfect swindle, and I firmly believe if it passes one-"half will never go to the people interested. "This is no place for these claims. If the "Government should pay at all, they should "go to the United States Government. It "is her own business."

We want the ayes and noes and absentees on every vote at every stage of this bill. Outside of the counties interested, we are anxious to get the name of every member who shall countenance by his vote or his absence the consummation of this the greatest villainy in the history of Pennsylvania legislation.

THEY say that the tide has turned or is turning in favor Ashley, Governor of Montana. Ladies, citizens of the territory, have petitioned trustworthy Republicans, have been in Washington of late favoring his retention, averring that the unfriendly things said of him were fabrications. It will be remembered that Ashley was recently superceded by Potts, of Ohio, who being a member of the Legislature could not enter on his duties at once, therefore Ashley remains in office. It is not improbable that the President will withdraw the nomination of Potts.

At least one of the failures announced in New York in the last few days is pronounced a fraud, and an attempt to swindle. When failure's become fashionable scoundrels come to the surface. A New York paper assures us that there are not wanting evidences to prove that this mode of raising the financial wind is becoming alarmingly frequent, and unless our business men expose and punish known offenders they must expect to see those dishonestly disposed yielding to the temptation and "milking" their creditors.

REVIEW OF THE FARMER'S QUESTION,

As Exhibited in the Recent Report of the Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

III.

The largest importers of food in the world are the people of these United States. Exporting it in the rude forms of wheat and corn, they re-import it when incorporated with wool, ore and other crude materials, and made to take the forms of cloth, silks and iron, in this manner importing a dozen bushels for each single one supplied to the manufacturing countries of Europe. Instead of making a market at home for their own products they thus make demand for those of Russian and German fields, thereby retaining themselves in a state of abject dependence upon a distant and worthless market, such as is well described by the Commissioner in the report just now published, as follows, the italics being my own:

"More wheat and other agricultural products are and must be annually raised in the United States than is needed for home consumption, and the surplus, if disposed of at all, must find a market in foreign countries. Here we can sell wheat in the markets of the world on the single condition of selling as cheap as the most inaccessible, notwithstanding our magnificent natural advantages, the competition between the markets of Europe of the wheat growing regions of the Baltic, the Danube, and last Crimea reduces our superiority within very narrow limits. The American agriculturist does not, therefore, command his own price, but *the price commands him*, and what wheat is worth in Mark Lane, London, the central market of the world, is what the United States can afford to sell it for, and be willing, or not willing, to sell it for, as the case may be. *We shall raise wheat, even if at the end of the year half the harvest should rot in the fields, if we can find no way to pay their expenses.* * * * Where producers are numerous they have no power to control prices, and in equine in such matters are absolutely hopeless, and with anything like a liberal system of trade, such that the United States will produce more breadstuffs than the home consumption requires, when the cost of exposure of food for men and for cattle can always, *That* being the case, the price of wheat and corn will be followed by increased prosperity to all the field farmers of the land."

* Unquestionably. It won'd be better for the farming community, considered apart from the interests of the whole country, if the whole crop could be destroyed, as the surplus coffee of Java was destroyed by the Dutch Company for the purpose of securing a higher price for the remainder, but such a disposition of the surplus wheat of this country is impossible. Remove the tariff board of a cart loaded with potatoes, to use a homely illustration, and it is apparent that if the potatoes nearest would not tumble out, the remainder need so. In fact, the farmer would have no choice whether they will obey the law of gravitation or not, the first must bear the chance of the seizure, if their failing did not depend upon the action of others. In theory the case is different, but in our production of wheat, some must go abroad, and if the most remote does not go, the next nearest will, and another.—*Wells's Report*, p. xlvii.

H. C. CAREY.

ANOTHER of the Harper Brothers, publishers of New York—Mr. J. Wesley Harper—died on Monday morning last. Mr. Wesley Harper was the literary member of the firm. He wrote in a very clear and finished style, and was a sound critic and a keen judge of books, and literary merits of books; wrote the prefaces which are found in many of the volumes of the old Harper's Library, and always exercised a large influence over the choice of the publications of his house, as well as over the conduct of *Harper's Magazine*. Until his eldest son grew up and entered the business, Mr. Harper conducted the literary correspondence of the house; and many of the authors whose works were published by Harper & Brothers have been charmed with his courtesy and affability letters. He possessed a singularly clear and sound judgment, both of men and books, but united to this great kindness and tenderness. He retained his cheerful temper and quiet humor to the last. Just before his death on Monday morning, he took an affectionate farewell, not only of his family, but of the old servants of the publishing house, many of whom had been his friends from his own younger days.

AND now we have the idea of a ship canal across Cape Cod. It is not a new one. In 1776 George Washington earnestly called attention to the subject, and urged the construction of the canal as a means of facilitating the commerce and defense of the coast. Again in 1814, a resolution was offered in Congress by Hon. Mr. Lloyd urging the importance of the work on similar grounds to those advanced by Washington. In 1829, under the direction of the Legislature of Massachusetts, a survey was made, and plans and estimates submitted on the subject. These statistics prove the costly dangers of navigation at this point. From 1809 to 1870 disasters from those dangers occurred to over 600 vessels, involving a loss of over 150 lives, besides seven entire crews. The voyage between New York and Boston would be shortened eight hours for steam vessels by the construction of the work. The canal which the company applying to the Massachusetts Legislature for a charter, proposes to construct, is to be seven and one-half miles long, 300 feet wide, and twenty-six and one-half feet deep.

THE "relapsing fever" still continues to spread in New York city. On Saturday night, every bed in the fever ward of Bellevue Hospital was full and no more patients could be received. In addition to this the nurses and physicians themselves have been attacked, and three or four of the former and two of the latter are down with the contagion. A special hospital is about to be prepared for persons attacked with the fever. With the exception of the physicians and nurses attacked, the fever is confined to the lowest class in the most filthy and poverty stricken portions of the city.

THE genius of George Francis Train is at last understood in England, in the matter of street railways. He once attempted to enlighten the Londoners as to their benefit, but they refused to be made wiser and happier, and the courts ordered the rails to be torn up. This was to the great pecuniary loss of Train. On Wednesday last, however, a noble peer stated in the House of Lords that bills were pending for the construction of twenty-four street railways, with an aggregate length of one hundred and forty-five miles. Of those bills seven related to lines to be laid in the streets of London.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Philadelphia contested election cases, thus retaining the city offices, with the exception of the Mayoralty, in the hands of the successful Republican contestants. The cases were appealed on alleged errors of procedure in the court below. Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the court.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL proposes in the bill abolishing the franking privilege becomes a law to recommend at an early date that letter postage be reduced from three to two cents per half ounce. He also expresses himself in favor of carrying newspapers in the counties where printed, free of postage.

The new President of Hayti, Nesage Saget, is a genuine Haytien, sixty-two years of age, tall and slender. The heartless Soulouque confined him in a dungeon for a period of ten years, and was released by the Geffrard party upon Soulouque's overthrow. When the people of the South clamored against Geffrard's administration of affairs in 1864, Saget being in the confidence of the government, was selected to pacify them. He took charge of the District of Jacmine and restored order to that section. After Geffrard was removed north, and was continually made the instrument of preserving peace between Geffrard and a clamorous people. Ultimately Saget himself became displeased with the Geffrard Government and all its measures, and told the President so, at the same time tendering his withdrawal from office. On the 23d of February, 1867, a revolution broke out in Port au Prince, which induced Geffrard, on the 27th of March, to abdicate. His authority was tendered to Saget, and he accepted it only to restore organization, but took it under protest, publicly stating that he desired to have the office of President made by constitutional enactment, and not by the momentary impulses of mobocracy. He acted on this occasion as Provisional President until the nomination of Salnave. Being of retiring habits, and not unduly ambitious, he gave way for Salnave, on condition that the choice of President should be by election, according to law. After Salnave's election as President, under the new constitution, Saget became once more charged with the Department of the North, which he kept until the final overthrow of Salnave's Government.

MORE BYRON REVELATIONS.

The London "Quarterly" in Review of Mrs. Stowe's Book.

The Story of Medora Leigh a True One—Lady Byron on the Stowe Accusation in 1816—Glimpses of Byron's Life Prior to the Separation.

The *London Quarterly*, published by John Murray a son of Byron's old publisher, reviews and answers Mrs. Stowe's book—her latest on the Byron question. The reviewer is particularly abusive towards Mrs. S., compares her to Titus Oates, and expresses the brutal wish that she should imitate Judas Iscariot by hanging herself, etc. This is rather disgusting.

MEDORA LEIGH AND MRS. LEIGH.

The reviewer admits that the main facts of the painful story of Medora Leigh, as published by Dr. Mackay, are true, that she had the career of shame described, and was told in 1849 by Lady Byron that Lord Byron was her father. She died in 1867, having been supported for the last four years of her life by a maternal relative.

We also learn from the *Quarterly* that the story told by Lady Byron to Medora Leigh and Mrs. Stowe—that Lord Byron was the incestuous father—was in circulation in London within a month after Lady Byron left her husband's house in January, 1816. Mrs. Villiers, the mother of Lady Byron, about four weeks after the separation, to inquire about this scandal. Lady Byron answered under date of February 20, 1816, as follows:

I deeply regret that the report which have been circulated relative to the cause of the separation between Lord Byron and myself, and none can occasion me more sorrow than that to which you mention as reflecting on Mrs. Leigh's character, but as I can positively assert that not one of the many reports now current have been sanctioned or encouraged by me, our mutual friends, I cannot consider myself in any degree responsible for them. During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. Leigh all my friends have heard me express the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good offices toward me, and before I left the house I wrote of her and spoke of her in those terms to every one who was intimate with me.

Lady Byron declines to state to Mrs. Villiers the real grounds of difference between Lord Byron and myself." The letter was understood by Mrs. Villiers as discrediting the scandal. She continued to be the common friend of both Mrs. Leigh and Lady Byron, and in the spring of 1830 undertook to reconcile the quarrel between the two ladies, but failed, owing to the obduracy of Mrs. Leigh.

LADY BYRON'S LETTERS TO MRS. LEIGH.

The *Quarterly* also produces several of Lady Byron's letters written to Mrs. Leigh, in November, 1815. Lady Byron was confined December 10, and left her husband's house January 15, 1816. These letters show the most intimate and friendly relations between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh, but are chiefly of interest as showing Byron's conduct at this time, when he was suffering from financial embarrassments, bailiffs in the house, etc. Here is one picture of Byron, written by the wife to the sister:

God knows what I suffered yesterday, and am suffering, from B.'s distraction, and from the reports of it which reach me. He leaves the house, telling me he will not shoot himself to-day for fear of disappointing—as to me only to upbraid me with having married him when he believed not another. He is in a state bordering on that of all principle towards me, and I must consider myself only to be safe according to the law by which his despair will drive him, and is driving it. Everything, but the sense of my duties and the care of my child, is a matter of indifference to me. It is useless and impossible to tell if his feelings toward me or the world are the most unnatural. Were I to have told you, he loves or hates us together. God knows what is the matter with me.

Then Lady Byron protests that Mrs. Leigh must not risk the friendship of her brother by any intervention on her (Lady B.'s) behalf. She says:

"In the first place I should be more grieved if you took he were to differ, and in the second (which may be painful to you to believe) I should feel that there is no one by good to have my part taken. So remember.

I am afraid this bailiff is a sad brute, and will prove to very great inconvenience. I have not seen any mother on the subject, who if she can, will certainly send me some money. But I have not been in nearly in full as possible."

ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF LORD BYRON.

The next day after the above letter was written, Lady Byron in another letter to Mrs. Leigh, drew this sketch of the poet:

His misfortune is an habitual passion for excitement, which in his being finds no rest in any object where the pursuits are not in some degree organized. He has the wandering habits of a savage, and is one of the best-hearted people of this description to live most with, and the most unhappy when obliged to live apart from bad motives, when in fact they are only flying from internal misery. He has a love of power, and a love of tormenting arises chiefly from this source, irritability, and yet a fund of the same affection. How far it may depend on body or mind it is difficult to say. I am inclined to think the former, but the mind reacts, particularly if arising from habits of excess, in the relief cause on the body. Still with a total change of scene, air and exercise, are more efficient to fix him to a healthy state of mind than any other seeking a cure in worldly dissipation. It is adding to the evil, and for him to be left to himself abroad, uninteresting into the pursuits of fashion, whose votaries he has always shown of this subject in the interval of their mischief-making operations.

FEELINGS AT THE TIME OF SEPARATION.

Soon after this, Mrs. Leigh seems to have taken up her residence in Byron's house, and was there after Lady Byron went to her father. Lady Byron wrote to her frequently, and Mrs. Leigh replied, with what the *Quarterly* calls imprudent frankness. She describes all her brother's symptoms, including those accompanying his fearful outbreaks

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 15, 1870.

The demand for loans from strong parties appears comparatively light, and the banks are able to supply such applicants as liberally as desired. It is the same with discount houses generally. The brokers are placing paper moderately fair at about twelve per cent., and occasionally at ten per cent. There is little lending on the outside market below twelve per cent.

—It is reported in New York that a strong "bear" movement has been developed in the Gold Room, under which the price has ranged at 110@110¼. The movement appears to be mainly under the auspices of domestic dealers, while some prominent foreign bankers are understood to be free buyers. The carrying rate has been 6@6½ per cent.

The *Tribune* thinks the tendency in gold is downward, and there is no help for it. The "bears" may press, the "bulls" may toss, but the price is down. The investing classes of the country, the demands of trade, the interests of the people, as well as the recent decision of the Supreme Court, all help to put down the premiums on gold. It has been sliding down the past year at a rate of speed, many believe, quite fast enough for the best interests of all. One year ago to-day the highest price at which gold was sold was 134¾; the highest price to-day was 120¾, a difference of 15¼ per cent. in one year. The decision of the Supreme Court, finally with the decision of our highest judicial tribunal to press down the premium.

—Governments have been heavy and rather lower, the result of the reaction in quotations for gold and the return of bonds from Europe. At the late comparative quotations on this market and Frankfort, there has been a good margin for the importation of bonds, and some considerable amounts have been bought abroad on New York account.

A somewhat "bearish" feeling has been developed under reports that as the Senate Refunding bill becomes more freely discussed in Washington, it is regarded less favorably, and that present indications favor the probability that nothing of importance in the way of a funding measure will be accomplished this session.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '65, '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '68	115¼	115¼	115¼
Gold	119½	119½	119½

—In the New York railway stock market there continues to be a healthy activity, especially in the Western stocks. The St. Paul stocks are quoted ex-dividend to-day. The Chicago and Alton Company will issue on the 1st of March $500,000 additional, say 10,000 shares, to the stockholders of February 10, both common and preferred, in the proportion of one share of new to two shares of old capital. The stockholders to the extent of half the new subscription on the payment of $2 50 per share, to represent their present interest in the property, income or unrepresented cost of the property. They are very generally taking the other half by instalments of $25 per share on the 1st of March, June, September and December, 1870, for the construction of the line from Alton to Springfield to Lacon. The effect of the new arrangement to the present stockholders is a stock dividend of 50 per cent. on the payment, or at the average cost of $31 per share, or a fraction over one-half its par value.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 15, 1870.	10:00	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:00	4:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central	133	133	133	133	133	133
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	37	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Toledo and Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Toledo and Wabash pref.	70	70	70	70	70	70
Fort Wayne	92	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Adams Express	63	63	63	63	63	63
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
American Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
United States Express	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Canada Southern Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Gold	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½

ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107½	107		½
Erie	25¾	25¾		
Hartford	93	93		
Reading	93½	93½		
Mich. Central	90	90		
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾		
Illinois Central	133	133		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½		
Chicago and North'n	70	69¾		¼
Pref.	87	86¾		¼
Rock Island	97½	97½	¼	
St. Paul	37	37		
Do. preferred	68	67		1
Tol. and Wabash	40	39½		½
Do. preferred		70		
Fort Wayne	91½	91½		
Chicago and Alton	119	119		
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½		
Western U. Tel.	81½	81½		
Pacific Mail	45½	45½		
Adams Express	63½	63		½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	39½	39½		
American M. U. Ex.	50	49½		½
U. S. Express	52½	52½		
Merch. U. Ex.	8			

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stock on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, February 15, 1870.

There is nothing new to report in regard to trade, and but a light business is doing in either general or produce markets. We quote as follows, which are the general wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice to selected apples are in fair demand at $3 00@3 75 ₱ bbl. Poor and mixed lots are nominal in price, ranging from $2 00 up to $2 75 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7½@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter continue large but the bulk is common. Choice roll sells at 30@32c, and a fair article at 28c. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The receipts are good and the market dull and nominally $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—We quote S. C. hams at 18@19c ₱ lb; plain shoulders at 15@15½c; S. C. shoulders at 14@c; rib sides 16c; clear rib sides 16@c; clear sides 17c, and S. C. sides 16@16½c; lard in buckets 17@17½c; lard in kegs 17½@18c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 1 and 5 ₱ packages, 18c.

MESS PORK—For bbl $25 50.

HAMS AND CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 14@15c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with fair stocks for the season. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory 18@18½c and New York Goshen at 19@20c ₱ lb. Limburger 18½c.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull. We quote good to choice dried apples at 8@8½c; peaches Selos, for quarters, 16@16½c; for halves, and 22c ₱ lb for pared. Blackberries 9c ₱ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₱ lb.

CORN—Dull and nominally at 70c, ranging from 68@ ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—We quote warranted fresh at 24@25c ₱ dozen.

HAY—We quote timothy hay from country wagons $18@22 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled timothy from store $19@22 ₱ ton.

HUMS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

STRAW—Sales from $10 to $14 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—In the Diamond market sales in a retail way at $10 Seed 25 ₱ cwt, as to size, quality, etc. At wholesale they will not command much over $9 25, if that.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

LAMPOIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 00@1 02 and No 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3, and fair to good are quoted at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Market dull at 30@35c ₱ bushel from store.

POULTRY—Nice dressed chickens command 12 @13c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 12@13c, and ducks 17 @18c ₱ lb. Live chickens, by the coop, 8c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—We quote choice clover seed at $6 00@ 6 25 in lots, and $6 50 in a retail way; timothy seed sells at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel. Flax seed is nominally $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—We quote the best Kiln dried at $6 00 ₱ barrel, and market dull.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and but little doing outside of the local demand for immediate consumption. We unchanged for choice red winter wheat flour at $5 00@5 50, and good to choice white at $6 00@7 ₱ barrel. Other grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 00@3 25 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel and scarce. Rye flour $5 00.

CORN—The market continues inactive. Good to choice red winter wheat is quoted at $1 12@1 15 ₱ bush. From first hands car corn is dull at 70@72c ₱ bushel, as to quality. Choice rye is quoted at 86c cash. On the track or wharf sales are dull at 68@69c ₱ bushel. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00@1 05, and fall at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 09; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1870.

REFINED OIL—The market continues inactive, very few barrels having been reported as sold for a week past. We hear no change to note in quotations, which are difficult to get at in the absence of sales. For spot 29½c is bid; for last half February 29½c, and for March 29½c is bid. For March to December 31c is bid. We have no sales to report.

CRUDE OIL—The market continues quiet and weak, with 16c still asked for spot or February. Late last evening it is reported that 5,000 bbls in lots, S. O. to July, sold at 12½c. To-day 12½c is asked for the same delivery. Sales 2,000 bbls April to June, 1,000 each month, at 13½c; sales 5,000 bbls, 1,000 each March to July, at 13½c; sales 5,000 bbls, buyer's option until July, at Oil City, at $5 65 ₱ bbl.

[By the Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 15.—Closing on 14th: Petroleum crude here quiet at 16 3-16@c; market steady; sales of 3,000 bbls crude in shipping order at 21½c; refined, moderate sales; prices nominal; some business embraces 500 bbls standard white at 30½c, and 1,000 bbls do at 30½c, closing with sellers for month at 30½c. Philadelphia delivery dull; market firmer; sales 1,000 bbls standard white February at 31½c.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—Market on upper creek quiet and dull; tone firm; transactions small at $4 00@4 05.

OIL CITY, February 15.—Market quiet, holding at $4 70 lower creek; more sellers than buyers; nothing at the heads.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 15.—Market firm; offering $4 00; asking $4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 15, 9:30 P. M.—Market nominal at 16@16½c.

TARR FARM, February 15.—Market quiet but firm; prices range from $4 00@4 80, according to gravity; offer of six cars at $4 70.

CASTLE FARM, February 15.—Market quiet and rather dull; lot bought at $4 00 early this morning; we quote at $4 10.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 15.—Market quiet and rather dull; lot bought at $4 00 early this morning; we quote at $4 10.

PARK FARM, February 15.—Market firm; sales 9 bbls at 30c; 8 bbls at 29½@30c. Crude 15½c.

FRANKLIN, February 15.—Market quiet; market quiet and dull; prices to-day offering $4 00 a $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—Market quiet and weak at $4 20.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 15.—Market dull at $4 70@4 75; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1:30 P. M.—Crude 16c; refined 30c; market dull and easy.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 15, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and dull; offering $4 00; asking prices unchanged at $4 05@4 10.

[By Atlantic and Great Western.]

OIL CITY, February 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, and prices steady and unchanged, February, $4 70; March, $4 70; April to June 30th, $4 70; July to June 30th, April to September 30, $4 70@5; October to December, $4 70@5.

NEW YORK, February 15, 12:30 P. M.—Antwerp 11:00 A. M.—Market firm at 60 francs.

NEW YORK, February 15, 3 P. M.—Market quiet; crude steady; file asked and 15c bid; refined spot 30½c.

OIL CITY, February 15, 12 M.—Market very active; considerable inquiry; sales at $4 00@5.

TITUSVILLE, February 15, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; no transactions yet; prices unchanged.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 15, 1:30, P. M.—Market firm and daily nothing doing; about $4 00 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 3:30 P. M.—Market quiet and steady; crude 15½c bid; refined spot at 30½c; this is the general impression of the market; there is no disposition to sell is shown by Pittsburgh their views seem a shade above New York in prices, as their offerings are not in such shape as buyers will take hold. February 29@29½; March 29½@30; April to June 30th, 30½c asked; April to September 30, 30½c asked; April to September 30 bid, 30½c asked; April to September 30 bid; April to December 31 bid. Crude 16c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros.....220 D Bly & Co.....80
James Watkins.....60 Forsyth Bros.....50
Southern Oil Company.....140 M'Candless.....30
Total.....580

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Fleming & co, 50 bbls refined to Tack Brothers & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson & Reed, 39 bbls refined to E H Hubby & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....412 bbls

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 104 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Kinney & Co, Redfield Co, 111 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Mellon & Snyder, 29 bbls ref to Waring, R & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Ir & Co, 20 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
McKelvy & Bros, 307 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 102 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....375 bbls
Total Shipments Benzine.....167 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 15, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle this week was large, there arriving from the West 51 cars, and over 50 head from the adjoining counties in Western Pennsylvania. The day was miserable for outdoor operations, rain pouring down nearly all the time, and hardly anybody was in good humor. There were but few cattle on sale, only fine quality and low, whilst at the same time there were not so many poor cattle as are usually offered. The general run was of a medium class. There were some Eastern buyers on hand, but there were none of the class they wanted, and so none were bought to be shipped. The retail demand was generally light, and the drovers generally secured a hard one all around. Prices were a shade lower than one week ago, the bulk of the best cattle ranging at 6@6½c, and the medium at 5c down to 3½ per cwt. A few stockers sold at 4@4½c. Of the 51 cars on sale, a large number of cattle left over unsold, most of which were driven to the Central Yards to find a market.

HOGS—There was a fair supply with a moderate local demand. Prices ruled firm and sold 10 to 20 cwt, as to quality.

SHEEP—Sheep was less than last week, but far more than adequate to the demand. There were no Eastern buyers in the yards. The market was generally dull, and thought to be one of the hardest for sellers that we have witnessed in months. Peter Teeh, the butcher, bought one lot averaging 90 lbs, at 5c, and a few other small lots sold at 5c down to 3 cwt. Medium at $5 00@6 00 a head. Lambs sold on average at prices ranging from $1 50 to $2 50 a head. A large number were left over unsold, and would be taken to the Central Yards.

Wool.

The Boston market continues active for all the better grades of domestic wool, and prices, according to the *Bulletin*, are hardening, preparatory to a further advance. Manufacturers are taking no regrade freely, and as stocks in the hands of dealers become reduced, there is a growing competition among buyers for desirable lots, and fancy fleece and pulled, which are readily taken at sellers' rates. It seems to be the aim of the former to secure, with as little delay as possible, supplies sufficient to bridge over to the new fleece.

But if all of them are bent upon this purpose, all the wool now offering in the seaboard market is not likely to be enough to go round. We will have to fall back upon the country for fresh supplies. Much of the wool that will have to be met to any great extent, since the old clip is already sold very close up in most of the wool growing States, will be found in the hands of the caste in dealers and manufacturers have lately been working. How the latter will regard their wool, but with very indifferent success, Our merchants have also been buying of some Western parties, as well as in New York and Philadelphia.

The steadily increasing demand for spring goods is an element of strength to the wool trade, and with the prospect of large supplies and abundance of money. As fast as manufacturers dispose of their products, they naturally turn to the question of supplies of material. But while doing this, just now, they command a better margin than they did not yet responded to the advance in wool, and that, consequently, their profits are increased. Rate of profits has been wisely lost. But with the exception of those cautious in overstocking the market with goods, and by carefully consulting the popular tastes as to styles and specialties have secured for the general consumption, there can be no doubt that fair prices can be obtained for spring woolens, even upon the basis of an enhanced cost for material.

The current demand for wool continues to run upon the finer grades, and choice Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces are now generally held on an advance of 1@2c per pound. Delaine wools are also wanted, at better prices, and these descriptions are firmly held above the views of buyers are quiet, but firmly held on account of the light stocks. Fuller wools continue in moderate demand, and the supply is not considerable. California wools are in speculative request and the market is fairly sustained. Foreign descriptions are very quiet, and the finer grades mostly held above the views of buyers.

Sales of domestic have been liberal and foot up about 1,500,000 lbs, most of which is for fleece, and dealer for the various grades of pulled.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 119¾@120.

NEW YORK, February 15—P. M. MONDAY, February 14, 1870.

Money easy and steady at 6@6 ₱ cent. on call.

STERLING

Dull and heavy at 108¾@109. Southern bank bills are selling 1@1½ ₱ cent. below these rates.

GOLD

Strong; opened at 119¾, fell to 119¼, and closing at 119½@120. Telegrams from Washington say Mr. Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, will on Thursday report a resolution in favor of belligerent rights for Cuba. The bear movement seems to have spent its force for the time being. Rates for carrying 6s, 5 and 3 ₱ cent. Clearances $2,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Market decidedly stronger, with a general advance in prices and improved demand. The bears make no marked demonstration. Coupons '81, 114@114¼; do '62, 114@114¾; do '64, 114@114¾; do '65, 114¾@ 114¾; do '65, new, 114¾@114¾; do '67, 115¼@115¾; do '68, 115¾@ 116; 10-40s 112½@112¾. Currency 110½@111¼.

STATE SECURITIES

Southern State securities weak on new Tennessees, with more pressure to sell, and a decline. other bonds generally weak and lower. Missouris 91; old Tennessees 85¾; new do 56; old Virginias 65¾; new 65¾; old North Carolinas 47½; new do 26. Louisiana levee 68, 70¾.

STOCKS

The Railway market was strong and generally higher, with the chief activity in Mr. Erie's stock. Northwestern, Lake Shore and Rock Island. The Pacific stocks advanced in the early part of the session. Miscellaneous list active and buoyant on Pacific Mail, on the reversal of stories about the concentration of stock. Other shares dull. Express shares neglected.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 37½; Cumberland 35; Western Union Telegraph 80½; Quicksilver 13½; Mariposa 9½; preferred 20½; Pacific Mail 45½; New York Central 97½; Erie 25½; Reading 93½; Hudson River 130; Michigan Central 90; Michigan Southern 86½; Illinois Central 133; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 89; Chicago and Rock Island 97½; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 93; Chicago and Northwestern 69¾; do preferred 86¾; Fort Wayne 91½; Illinois Central 133; Cleveland and Toledo 120; Northwestern 74½; preferred 87½; Ohio and Mississippi 30½; New York Central Scrip 95½; Reading Scrip 93½; Hudson River Scrip 95½; Reading 93½; Michigan Southern Scrip 86½; Illinois Central 133½; Pittsburgh 91; Northwestern 74½; preferred 87½; Wabash 47½; do preferred 70½; Fort Wayne 91½; Chicago and Alton 119; do preferred 119; do preferred 119

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Alsbach, Aaron, Scotch Hill, Pa. 3c
Albaugh, G. W., Richmond, Ohio. 3c
Abbervett, Inelle, East Liberty, Pa. 3c
Beninger Bros., New York, N. Y. 3c
Blevins, J., Smith, New Castle, Pa. 3c
Bingham, Miss Kettie, Cleveland, Ohio 1c
Child, George, Enon Valley, Pa. 3c
Dawes, Foxe & Fanning, New York, N. Y. 3c
Fitzgerald & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
Flavin, Eddie, Texas Station, Md. 3c
Garman, John, Mechanicsport, Pa. 3c
Hean, Rev. Thomas, Orion, Ill. 3c
Henderson, George, Xenia, Ohio 3c
Henderson, M. Ulda, Xenia, Pa. 3c
Hoffman, Adam, East Liberty, Pa. 3c
Hosmer, Mrs. Theo. D., New Orleans, La. 3c
Kartl, A., Birmingham, Pa. 3c
Lippincott & Trotter, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
Neiles, Wm., Indiana, Pa. 3c
Reed, Rebecca W., Village Green, Pa. 3c
Price, Enos, Cubeburg, Pa. 3c
Purviance, W. S., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
Ramage, Geo., W. Sharpsville, Pa. Clerk.
Ross, Kate, Allegheny, Pa. 3c
Rogers, J. M. & W. F., Mechanicsburg, Pa. 3c
Whitsell, Maggie, Allegheny, Pa. 3c
Whiteman, L., East Liberty, Pa. 3c

AN IMPORTANT ACT.—Elsewhere on the 3d page will be found an act establishing a wharf in the Ninth ward, Allegheny City, and reserves the attention of not only the residents of that borough but of the citizens of the cities and boroughs in this vicinity, as it is much needed in that borough, and to maintain one the authorities must have power to compel the payment of a tax.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT DEMONSTRATION.—The sub-committee on finance appointed by the colored people at the recent meeting, to collect funds to defray the expenses of the demonstration in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment, are actively engaged canvassing the city and are meeting with great success. But little difficulty in raising the money, is anticipated.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TuWS

THE TWELFTH WARD.—The erection of the Twelfth ward station-house appears to have had a beautiful effect upon the behavior of the roughs in that part of the city. The number of suits before the Aldermen there, have diminished considerably and street fights are now the exception than they used to be. The number of common cases now placed in the lock-up will average about eight or ten in a week.

A NOVEL BET.—A very novel bet was made by two ladies yesterday respecting the size of boots worn by Colonel Goodwin, the Oriental giant. The bet of a pair of Broussard gaiters is to be decided on to-day (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Barnell's Museum, when the Colonel is on exhibition. The question was referred to him yesterday, and he declined to umpire, the wager being between two ladies, and a disinterested shoemaker has been selected to inspect the matter. One lady wagers the other a pair of No. 10's. We expect a large and curious crowd on the occasion of the decision.

The Marriman Bond—Suit for Larceny by Bailee.

—It was stated a few months ago when the famous Leon Bartman was sent to the Penitentiary, that he had left in the possession of his sister, a Government bond of the value of $500. This was done by the latter, Mary Bartman, who says she is anxious to obtain possession of it if it can be procured. She made an information before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon, charging James Guest with larceny by bailee. She alleges that the bond was left with Guest by her brother for her, and that she visited the accused and demanded the bond, which he refused to give her. Officers Miller and Cupples arrested Guest who was held for a hearing.

The Lamp Explosion in the Seventeenth Ward.

The loss by the lamp explosion in the Seventeenth ward, Monday evening, was not as heavy as at first reported, and will not amount to much. The tinner at work in the second story of Mr. Covert's tin shop, where the accident occurred, was heating his soldering irons and when the supply of gasoline used in the furnace appeared to be giving out, he undertook to refill the supply pipe and commenced filling the reservoir. The pipe by some means had become overheated hot and the fluid, which is still lighter than benzine, ignited and commenced blazing furiously and flew out of the pipe in a shower of fire several moments enveloping the room in a sheet of flame. The fluid was extinguished by the workman, although his fingers were badly burned, and the damage done to the stock by the accident was trifling. Too much caution cannot be exercised in the use of furnaces of this kind.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TuWS

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The following are the receipts from the places of amusements, bridges, and passenger railways, for the month of January, as taken from the books of Roswell Errett, Esq., Assessor of the 23d District:

AMUSEMENTS.			
Opera House	$13,900 00	@ 2 p c.	$278 00
Harrell's	1,855 00	" "	37 10
Lingard	1,355 00	" "	29 47
Trimble's	2,060 00	" "	41 20
			385 45
BRIDGE RECEIPTS.			
Alleg'y Susp'n. B.	$9,002 00	@ 2½ p c.	$76 05
Monong'a "	3,202 00	" "	80 13
Hand Street "	604 57	" "	12 29
			196 77
Northern Liberties (Mechanics) report to Assessor			
Sharpsburg, reported in Alleghany.			
PASSENGER RAILWAY RECEIPTS.			
Citizens'	$38 02	@ 2½ p c.	$ 0 95
P., All. & Man.	10 791 05	" "	269 86
Pittsburgh	5 949 20	" "	148 73
Oakland	3 239 00	" "	80 97
Central, not reported.			731 68
			$1,313 88

Academy of Music—The Concert of the Cantata Society.

A large audience composed chiefly of connoisseurs, critics and lovers of music greeted the second appearance of the Cantata Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. Clement Tetedoux, last evening. The unanimous verdict of the audience was that it was one of the finest, if not the finest, amateur concert given in this city for many years. It amply justified the praise bestowed by the press of the amateurs who filled the stage of the Academy, and acquitted themselves in a manner that was under consideration at last meeting. I think, however, that you will agree with me that a motion to reconsider is out of order. I don't know whether my decision will be overruled or not.

MR. JONES—The gentleman on my right (Mr. Burgwin) has moved a second and legal—

THE PRESIDENT—We must guard from personalities in debate.

MR. GROSS called the previous question and it was sustained, the requisite number of members rising in support of it.

MR. ISAAC JONES desired that the yeas and nays be taken on the motion.

Mr. GALLAHER asked if the act was not now under consideration in the Committee of the Whole in the Allegheny Wooden Buildings.

MR. KIRK said the question would first recur on the motion "shall the previous question be sustained."

MR. BURGWIN—And if voted down it will then throw the matter open for discussion.

THE PRESIDENT—Under the explanations of the gentlemen. The question was on the passage of the ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT—That is it precisely.

MR. BURGWIN—That is without doubt the proper question.

After some further discussion, considerable confusion and a number of motions, the yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashburn, Burgwin, Bissell, Brown, Coffin, Duncan, Friday, Glenn, Gross, House, Johns, Jones, Kelly, Lambert, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., White, Wilson and McAuley, President—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashburn, Burgwin, Devlin, Dunlap, Ellis, Gallagher, Hartman, Hill, Liddell, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Walmsley, Wainwright, S., White, Wilson and McAuley, President—16.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT ACT ADOPTED.

THE PRESIDENT stated that five members of the Legislature had called on him and presented an act creating a paid Fire Department, and asked that a special meeting be called to consider the same, as they believed the act would meet with little or any opposition, in accordance with their wishes the meeting had been called. The President here read the act and explained to remind the Councils that the Fire Department was in a very precarious condition.

MR. ISAAC JONES here presented the act adopted by the Committee, and after referring to the fact that it was not necessary to say anything here concerning the condition of the Fire Department, called the previous question.

SHARP DEBATE—PERSONALITIES.

A member—What is the previous question? I might not be improper to have the act read.

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A resolution authorizing the payment of the bills presented by the Controller was adopted.

THE CODE AMENDED.

MR. LLOYD, an ordinance amending the City Code, title "Buildings," section 8th, and inserting a mistake made by the printer. Passed finally.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BUILDING INSPECTOR.

MR. LIDDELL, communication from the Building Inspector, R. M. Reed, Esq., stating that Mr. W. H. Ford desired to erect an addition to a building corner of Twenty-eighth street and Penn avenue, and as he did not feel qualified in giving him a permit for the same he turned the matter over to Councils. The communication was accepted and filed.

AN ORDINANCE.

MR. LIDDELL, offered an ordinance giving W. H. Ford and Calvin Bartley authority to erect four additional rooms to the building corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-eighth street, Twelfth ward, the side walls to be composed of brick and the same nine in